

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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NITA INTRIERI,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

GREEN TREE SERVICING, LLC,

Defendant.

2:15-cv-00383-RFB-VCF

**ORDER**

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Stay Discovery (#7).

Plaintiffs have not filed an opposition to the Motion to Stay Discovery. The time to oppose has passed.

**LEGAL STANDARD**

When evaluating a motion to stay discovery while a dispositive motion is pending, the court initially considers the goal of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1. The guiding premise of the Rules is that the Rules “should be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action.” FED. R. CIV. P. 1. It needs no citation of authority to recognize that discovery is expensive. The Supreme Court has long mandated that trial courts should resolve civil matters fairly but without undue cost. *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 306 (1962). This directive is echoed by Rule 26, which instructs the court to balance the expense of discovery against its likely benefit. *See* FED.R.CIV.P. 26(B)(2)(iii).

Consistent with the Supreme Court’s mandate that trial courts should balance fairness and cost, the Rules do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of discovery when a potentially dispositive motion is pending. *Skellerup Indus. Ltd. v. City of Los Angeles*, 163 F.R.D. 598, 600–01 (C.D. Cal. 1995). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1), “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.”

1 Whether to grant a stay is within the discretion of the court. *Munoz-Santana v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 742 F.2d 561,  
2 562 (9th Cir. 1984). The party seeking the protective order, however, has the burden “to ‘show good cause’  
3 by demonstrating harm or prejudice that will result from the discovery.” FED.R.CIV.P. 26(c)(1).  
4 Satisfying the “good cause” obligation is a challenging task. A party seeking “a stay of discovery carries  
5 the heavy burden of making a ‘strong showing’ why discovery should be denied.” *Gray v. First Winthrop*  
6 *Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D.Cal.1990) (citing *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.* 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir.  
7 1975)).

8 Generally, imposing a stay of discovery pending a motion to dismiss is permissible if there are no  
9 factual issues raised by the motion to dismiss, discovery is not required to address the issues raised by the  
10 motion to dismiss, and the court is “convinced” that the plaintiff is unable to state a claim for relief. *Rae*  
11 *v. Union Bank*, 725 F.2d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 1984); *White v. Am. Tobacco Co.*, 125 F.R.D. 508 (D. Nev.  
12 1989) (citing *Wood v. McEwen*, 644 F.2d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 1981) cert. denied, 455 U.S. 942 (1982).  
13 Typical situations in which staying discovery pending a ruling on a dispositive motion are appropriate  
14 would be where the dispositive motion raises issues of jurisdiction, venue, or immunity. *TradeBay, LLC*  
15 *v. Ebay, Inc.*, 278 F.R.D. 597, 600 (D. Nev. 2011).

16 Courts in the District of Nevada apply a two-part test when evaluating whether a discovery stay  
17 should be imposed. *Id.* (citations omitted). First, the pending motion must be potentially dispositive of the  
18 entire case or at least the issue on which discovery is sought. *Id.* Second, the court must determine whether  
19 the pending motion to dismiss can be decided without additional discovery. *Id.* When applying this test,  
20 the court must take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending dispositive motion to assess whether  
21 a stay is warranted. *Id.* The purpose of the “preliminary peek” is not to prejudge the outcome of the motion  
22 to dismiss. Rather, the court’s role is to evaluate the propriety of an order staying or limiting discovery  
23 with the goal of accomplishing the objectives of Rule 1.

**DISCUSSION**

Defendants' Motion to stay is granted for two reasons. First, Plaintiff failed to file an opposition to Defendants' motion to stay. Local Rule 7-2(d) states, "[t]he failure of an opposing party to file points and authorities in response to any motion shall constitute consent to the granting of the motion." Here, Plaintiffs failed to file points and authorities in opposition to Defendants' motion. As a result, Plaintiffs consented to the granting of the motion under Local Rule 7-2(d).

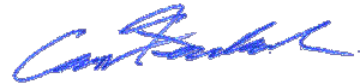
Second, Defendants' Motion to Stay is granted on the merits. The pending motion to dismiss is a dispositive motion that may resolve all issues in controversy. After a "preliminary peek" and in light of the goals of Rule 1 to "secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive" determination of all cases, the Court finds that the Motion to Dismiss has merit and demonstrate good cause to stay discovery.

Accordingly, and for good cause shown,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Stay Discovery (#7) is hereby GRANTED. In the event resolution of Defendant's motion to dismiss (#8) does not result in the disposition of this case, the parties must file a joint discovery plan within 21 days of the issuance of the order resolving that motion.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a status hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., October 24, 2016, in courtroom 3D.

DATED this 15th day of March, 2016.



CAM FERENBACH  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE